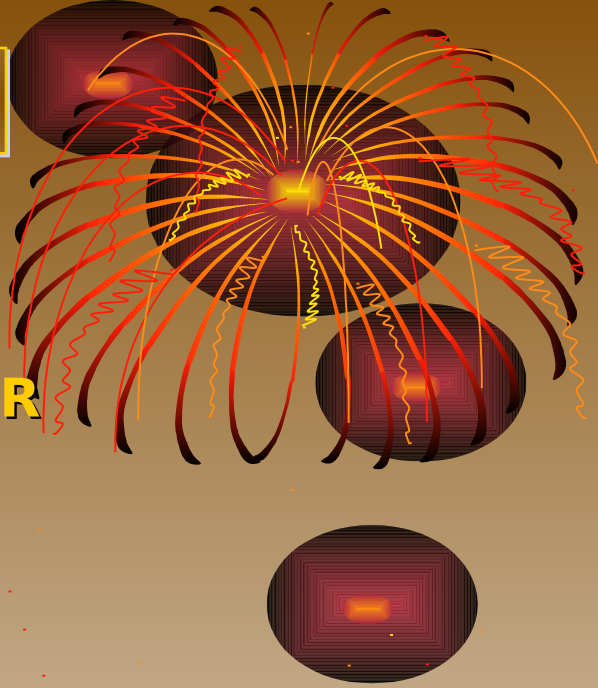
TRI-SERVICE SAFETY CONFERENCE 2005
FIRE & LIFE SAFETY
Galen Williams, Safety Manager
Lorese Dudley, Safety Specialist
Wray Holan, Safety Specialist
HQ, V Corps Safety

FIRE & LIFE SAFETY

CONTACT INFORMATION



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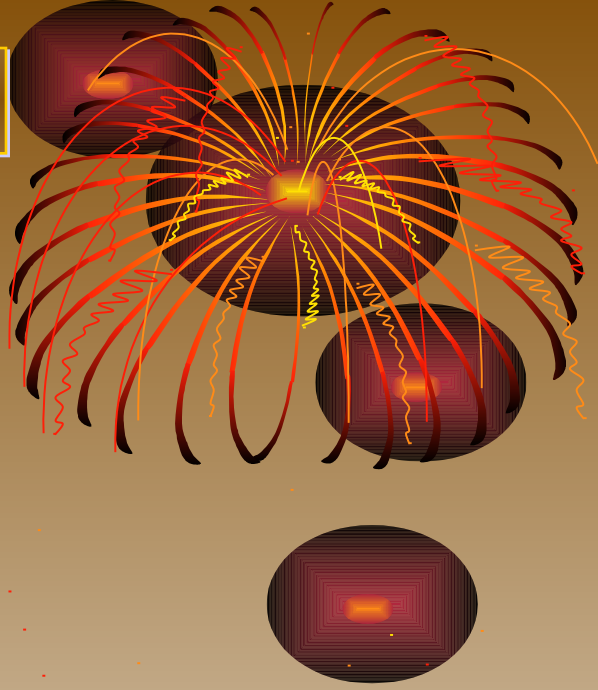

AGENDA

- FIRE EXTINGUISHERS – LORESE DUDLEY
- MEANS OF EGRESS – WRAY HOLAN
- ELECTRICAL SAFETY – GALEN WILLIAMS

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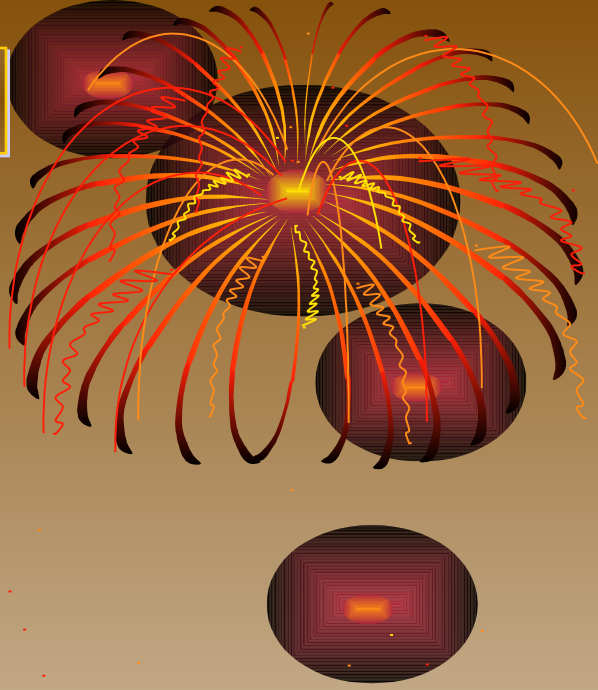

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

LORESE DUDLEY

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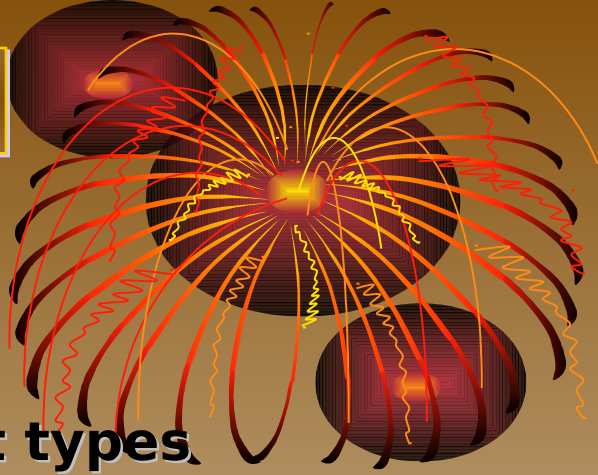
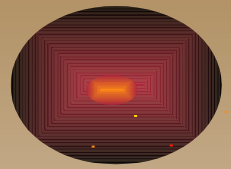
Fire Extinguishers



Divided into four categories for different types of fires



Each fire extinguisher also has a numerical rating that serves as a guide for the amount of fire the extinguisher can handle. The higher the number, the more fire-fighting power.

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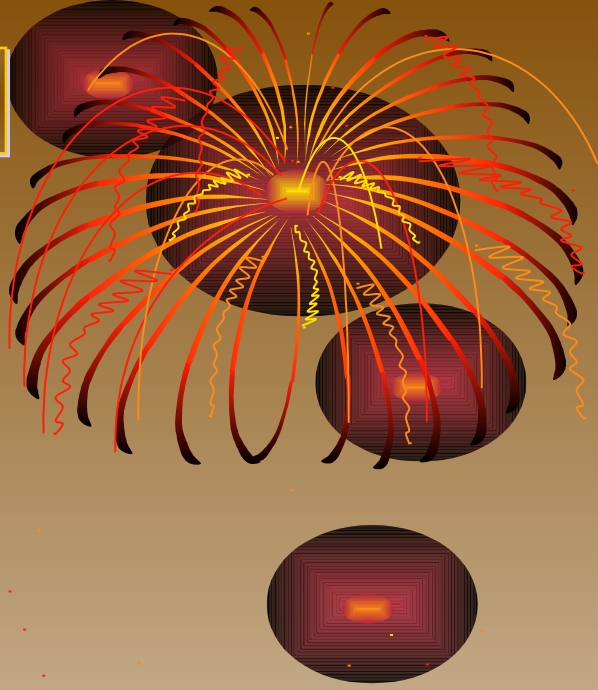
Fire Extinguishers



Class A are for ordinary combustible materials.

Class B are for flammable or combustible liquids.

Class C are for electrical equipment.

Class D fire extinguishers are commonly found in a chemical laboratory. They are for fires that involve combustible metals.

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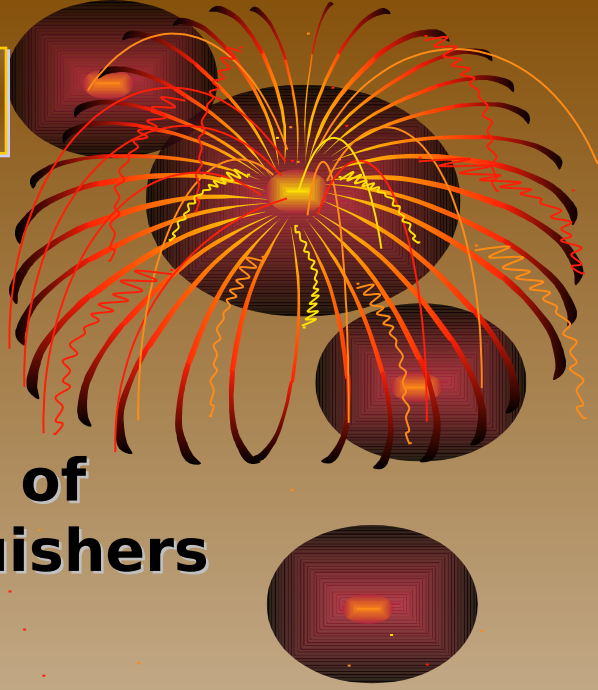

Fire Extinguishers

Some fires may involve a combination of these classifications. Your fire extinguishers should have ABC ratings on them.

It is vital to know what type of extinguisher you are using. Using the wrong type of extinguisher for the wrong type of fire can be life-threatening.

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Selecting the Appropriate Type

Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical (A, B, C)

A dry chemical agent called mono ammonium phosphate. The chemical is non-conductive and can be mildly corrosive if moisture is present. In order to avoid corrosion, it is necessary to scrub and thoroughly cleanup the contacted area once the fire is out. A dry chemical fire extinguisher is usually used in schools, general offices, hospitals, homes, etc.

Regular Dry Chemical (B, C)

A dry chemical agent called sodium bicarbonate. It is non-toxic, non-conductive and non-corrosive. It is easy to cleanup, requiring only vacuuming, sweeping or flushing with water. Extinguishers with sodium bicarbonate are usually used in residential kitchens, laboratories, garages, etc.

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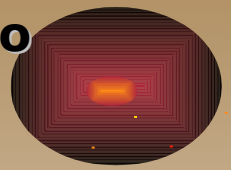
Selecting the Appropriate Type

Carbon Dioxide (B, C)

Carbon dioxide removes oxygen to stop a fire but has limited range. It is environmentally friendly and leaves no residue, so cleanup is unnecessary. Extinguishers with carbon dioxide are usually used in contamination-sensitive places such as computer rooms, labs, food storage areas, processing plants, etc.



Halotron (A, B, C)

A vaporizing liquid that is ozone friendly and leaves no residue. Because it requires no cleanup, fire extinguishers with halotron are ideal for computer rooms, telecommunication areas, theaters, etc.

Foam (A, B)

Foam floats on flammable liquids to tame the fire and helps prevent reflashes. To cleanup the affected area, it must be washed away and left to evaporate. Fire

CORPS

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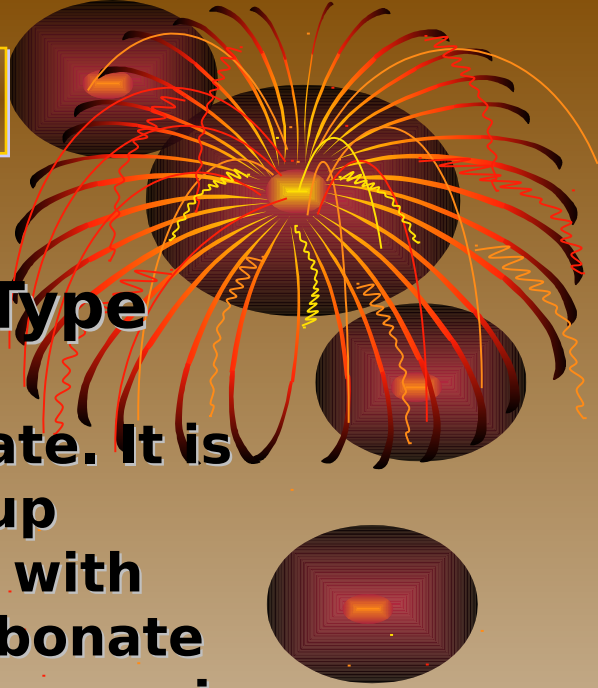

Selecting the Appropriate Type

Purple K Dry Chemical (B, C)

A dry chemical called potassium bicarbonate. It is non-conductive and non-corrosive. Clean up requires vacuuming, sweeping or flushing with water. Extinguishers with potassium bicarbonate are usually used in military facilities, oil companies, vehicles, etc.

Water (A)

The most common agent is water; however, it cannot be used for class B or C fires because it is conductive. Water-based fire extinguishers are usually used in stockrooms, schools, offices, etc.

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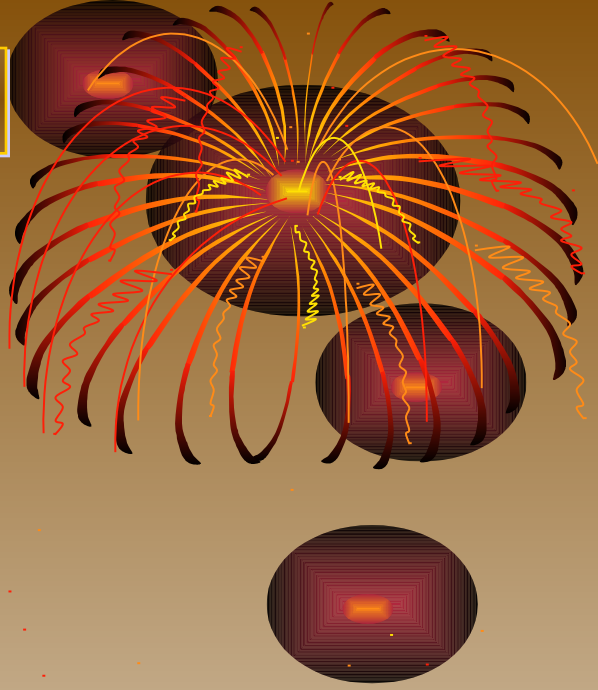

Fire Extinguisher Location

- Sleeping Areas
- Generators
- Cooking Areas
- Fuel Points
- Vehicles
- Electrical Distribution Areas (office areas)
- Burn Barrels/ Stoves/ Heating Devices

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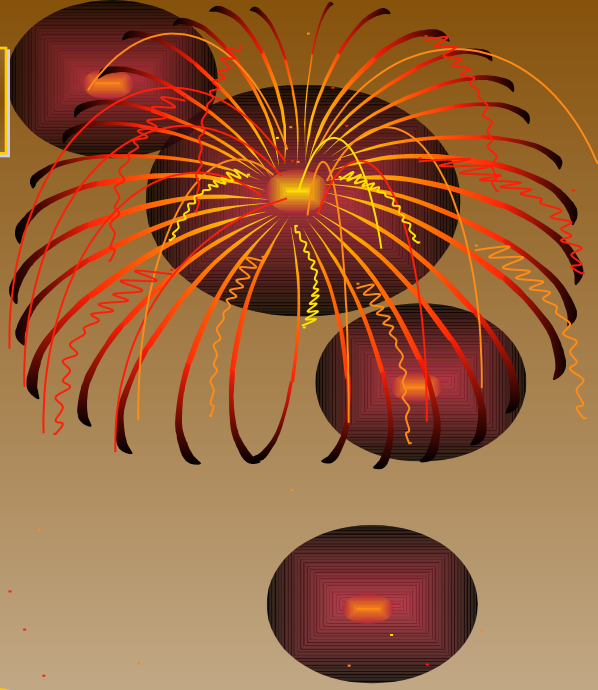

MEANS OF EGRESS

WRAY HOLAN

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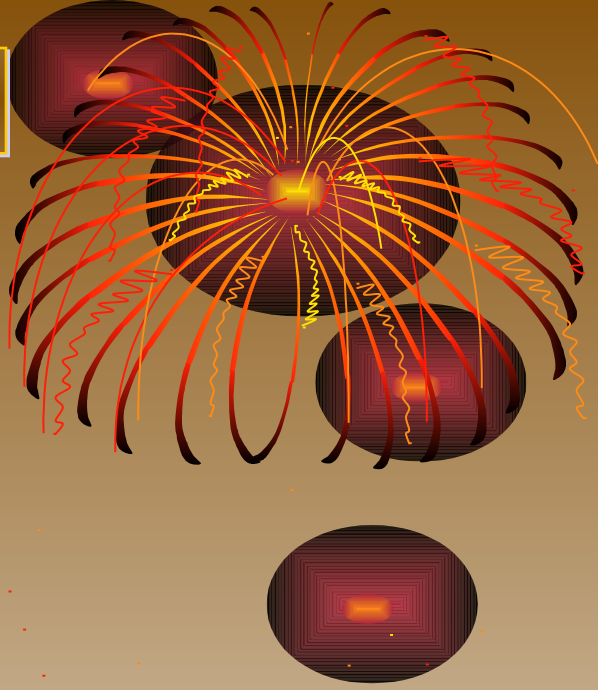

- **Check for obstructions, locking or blocking of means of egress/exits.**
- **Make sure emergency evacuation plans are available.**
- **Evacuation procedures - make sure all personnel will evacuate to a safe designated area that is at least 300 – 400 meters from the threatened area.**

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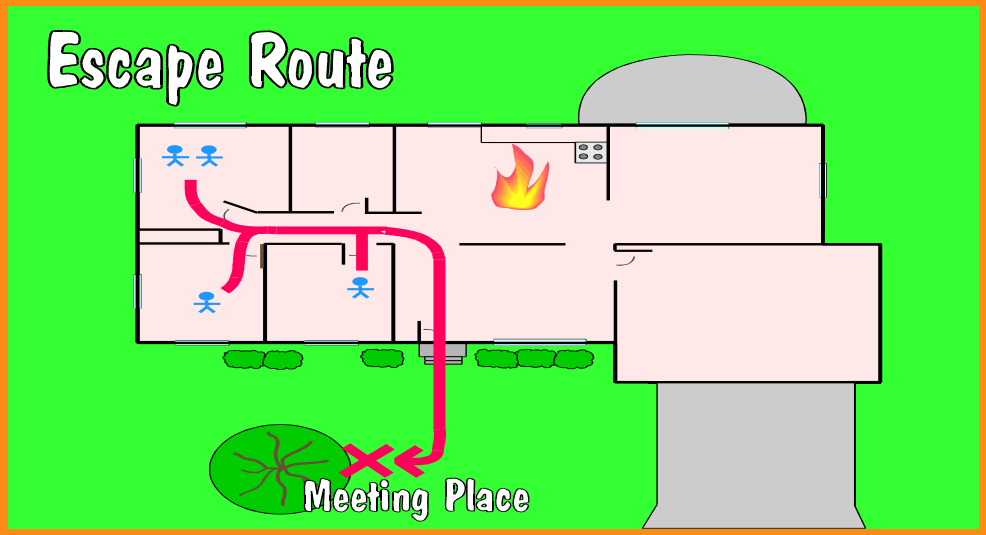
Fire Evacuation Plan

Know the Fire Escape Plan



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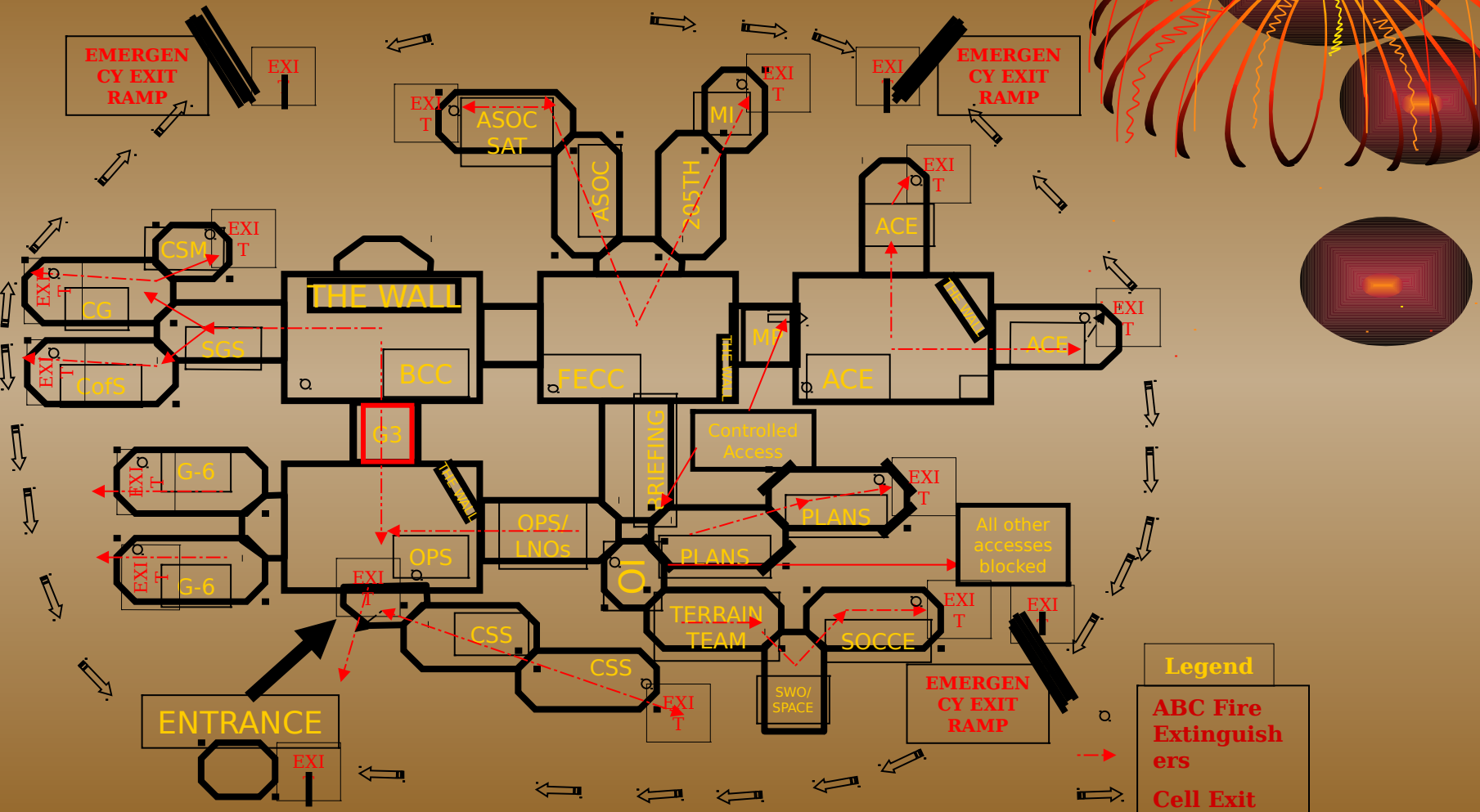

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Obstructions to timely Evacuation

- Concertina wire
- Vehicles and trailers
- Environmental Control Units
- Antenna Guy Wires
- Weapons Racks
- Tables
- Equipments in exits
- Zipped up tent flaps

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- **Clearly mark exits. Luminescent Signs are best.**
- **Ensure adequate clearance from Concertina Wire to prevent entanglement.**
- **Mark Concertina exits with White Engineer tape.**
- **Mark Antenna Guy wires with White Engineer tape.**
- **Ensure all non-functional exits are closed if possible. Personnel working in areas with false exits must be trained on the location of**

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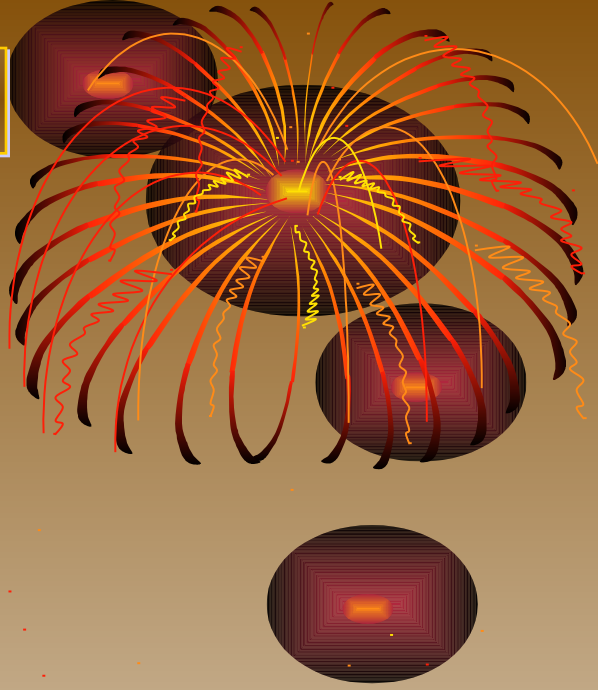

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

GALEN WILLIAMS

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FIRE HAZARDS

- SECONDARY COVERS ON IRAQI TENTS

(CAUSED AC UNITS TO OVERHEAT, THAT SUBSEQUENTLY CAUSED A FIRE)

- TENT SPACING
- UNCONTROLLED BURNING
- DAISY-CHAINED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
- OPEN, UNPROTECTED WIRES

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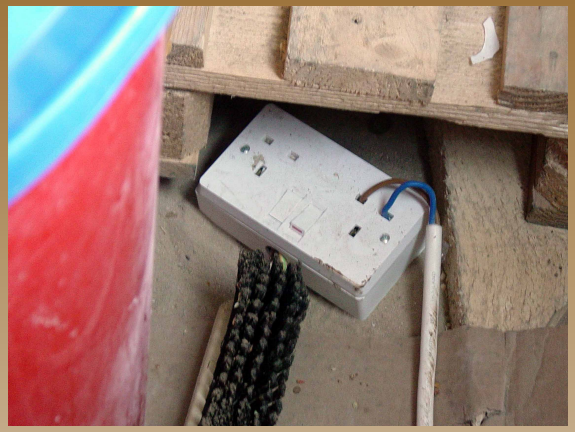
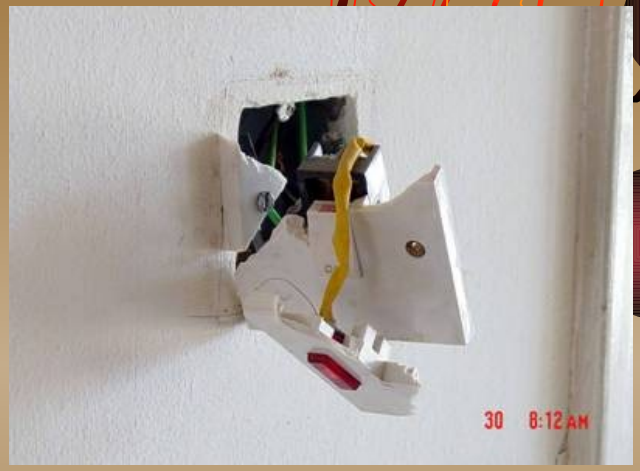
EXPOSED WIRES

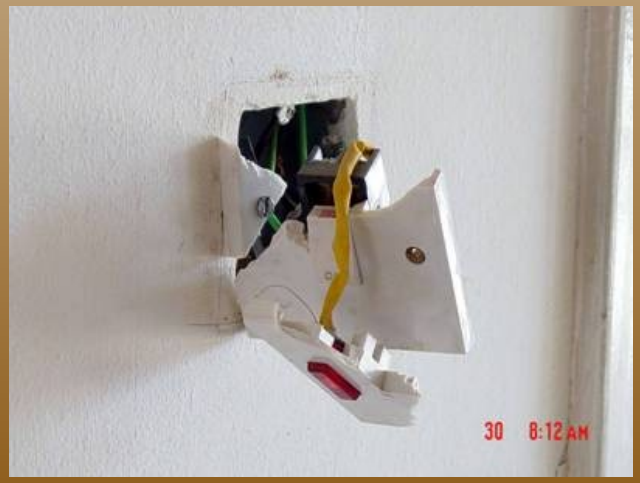


WIRES WITH NO PLUGS

DAISY-CHAINED WIRES HIDDEN UNDER CARDBOARD

Iraqi electrical work is substandard, there have been numerous soldiers electrocuted, please if it doesn't look right report it! Don't mess with it if you don't know what you are doing!





Camp Pennsylvania Kuwait 21 tents-20 seconds. Believed to have been an electrical fire. 220 soldiers lost most of their TA-50 and other gear. Combat ineffective? Zero fire-fighting capabilities on site. What do you do?

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ONLY ONE OUT OF 20 TENTS WERE LOST IN THIS FIRE BECAUSE SOLDIERS KNEW WHAT TO DO!

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QUESTIONS ??